The Confederate General ordered the inmates to vacate the house, the Yeager family moved out. When they came back, after the battle, they found the house riddled with bullets, one corner was badly damaged by a cannon ball and house was filled with wounded soldiers. The upstairs was used for a hospital for many days, and many of the soldiers died in the house.

The retreat of the Union forces after the battle was known as "Slaytons Retreat" and led to the composition of the old violin tune of the same name, which was composed by two Confederates soldiers, George B. Sutton and Robert Wolfenbarger, who said they heard him trying to give the command to retreat, but couldn't say anything for stammering. It was reported afterwards, that the delay of the Union army, and failing to make the attack in the rear at the proper time was due to the fact that they found a barrel or two of good cider at the Nottingham home and wouldn't march a step until it was all consumed and their canteens filled. The unreasonable thing about the official reports of the battle of Top Allegheny is that perhaps 2000 soldiers on each side would stand and shoot at each other from daylight until 2:30 and only 20 killed on each side. But it will be remembered that the boys of the Blue and the Gray" who fought were amateurs in the art of warfare, and had not yet been drilled, and had not learned the military tactics of Jackson, Lee, and Grant. The shooting must have been at random, for the lumber company who cut the timber in that section found a number of trees half cut down by the cannon balls, these trees were said to be entirely out of the line of battle.

From: Pocahontas Times
from a history of Greenbank
written in 1934 by R. W. Brown
of Greenbank and pub. in the
times.

The experience of a soldier at the battle of Droof Mountain in 1863. A foot soldier marching through to take his stand at Droop Mountain passed near his home and his folks presented him with a fine boiled ham, which he placed in a knapsack and carried some twenty odd miles on a forced march to the battlefield where he had a few hours rest and was than envolved in the battle. The Confederates retreated and marched until late at night when they called a halt just outside of Lewisburg. This soldier in 24 hours had walked over 50 miles and had fought a battle. Being ready for refreshments, he looked for his ham and found that there was nothing but a rock. Just before the battle, while he was taking a nap, some comrade had stolen his ham and replaced it with a rock weighing bout the same number of pounds. It was this stone he had been defending against onslaught and which he had carried all these weary miles.

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Pocahontas Times.

William Young Sr. of Stony Creek who had neighbors fighting on both sides. Also many relatives and friends, attempted strict neutrality. For this he was made a victim of local animosities. He had some skill as a physician, and it became customary for the neighbors to call for his help during the dreadful epidemic of diptheria and other camp diseases which swept the county during the war. It was while answering a call of mercy to a family living on Sevego that he was met at the Griffin place by a party of Confederate sympathizers and soldiers and put under arrest. He was first confined in the jail at Huntersville, thence comveyed favor, kinsman, the late Levi Gay, a Confederate soldier, was allowed to take him to Highland. Mr Young sickened and died during that same year in LIbby Prison in Richmond. His end was no doubt hastened by worry and grief over unjust imprisonment, as much as by necessary hardship endured by a prisoner of war, removed from the free environment of his beloved mountain country. He was by principle anti-slavery, and therefore classed as pro-federal.

Pocahontas Times
Aug. 8, 1918. Norman Price.

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CIVIL WAR ACTIVITIES IN POCAHONTAS

Termnating in Battle at White Sulphur

On August 21, 1863 Averill started to Huntersville and halted his main command at Frost, while some of his command drove the Confederates down Knapps Creek until they reached the Northwest passage between Huntersville and Minnehaha Springs. Here the Confederates took a stand in the canyon. Averill hearing about it at Frost, on the 22nd sent Gibson's Battalion down Knapps Creek to make it appear that it led the army. Then Averill with his main army crossed over into the Hills through the Shrader settlement. By this road Averill rode into tha deserted village of Huntersville in the rear of the Confederates. A squadron of cavalry under Col. Ohley was sent to learn the wherebouts of the Confederates and found them retreating towards Warm Springs. The were overtaken and there was continual skermishing until the Confederates were driven through the Ryder Gap into Virginia.

Camp Northwest near Huntersville was the first elaborate camp to be built in the Civil War. It was located on the White farm, and there were substantial log building, much equipment, and a lot of supplies there. The camp was burned on August 22, 1863. The commissary buildings, stores, cabins, blacksmith shop, wagons, rifles, and so forth were destroyed and a lot of plunder carried away. All the wheat and flour in the mill opposite J. A. Reed's house was also destroyed. That night the Federals camped at Huntersville and waited for two regiments that were marching to join them by way of Beverly and Marlinton. On the 25th Averill marched to Warm Springs and Col. Jackson and Gen. Jones retreated before him to Millboro. Averill rested that night and having cleared Pocahontas of the Confederate army, decided to do the same for Greenbrier County. He therefore turned south and marched into Greenbrier.

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Juanita Dilley

To keep Pocahontas County clear of Confederates he sent back the 10th W. Va. to Camp at Marlins Bottom. It was the regiment of General Thomas M. Harris. It was his command that fired the last shot at Appomatton. After the war he served on the commission that tried the assassins of President Lincoln.

At the time he was in camp at Marlins Bottom, he has with him his twelve year old son, who has a horse of his own and who rode as the mascot of the"Tenth Legion". This twelve year old boy is none other than Hon. John T. Harris, the state clerk of the West Virginia senate and the most popular man in West Virginia.

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Juanita S. Dilley 2/24/40
Pocahontas Co.
Chapter 4, Section 4b-3

BATTLE CHEAT MOUNTAIN

September 13, 1861

The fortifications at Valley and Middle mountains were made because of a report by William Skeen, a lawyer at Huntersville, who furnished them with a map, and who pointed out that the railroad at Millboro was exposed to attack as well as the railroad at Staunton and that it was not as many miles distant by turnpike. Therefore, Robert E. Lee was sent to Pocahontas to put up fortifications at this place. He arrived at Valley Mountain on August 8, 1861. All histories say that his fortifications were on Valley Mountain. That in part is true for that was the pass that his troops watched, but his main camp was south of the pass through middle Mt. and the signs there today show the greatest amount of work. Lee's troops were volunteers and amateurs in the art of war. There was a lot of sickness in his camp that summer. Almost all of Lee's troops, as well as other confederate troops in the county that summer 1861 were lowlanders from the cotton country. Many of them had never seen a mountain before. That was why the mountains got them. There were very few mountain men in camp.

The Confederate forces took up all of Greenbrier Valley. They had armies at Travelers Repose (Camp Bartow) under the command of Loring. At Huntersville (Camp Northwest) at Marlington and Top Allegheney. These troops came from all over the south. They had been rushed there owing to the fact that it soon became apparent the Virginia west of the great divide was not going to put many soldiers into the field to aid secession.

At this time Robert E. Lee was a brigadier general of the Confederate troops and was ordered to the Greenbrier Valley to take command of the units there. General Loring out-ranked Lee, but took orders from him.

McClellan swept every thing before him for he had railroad transportation into the center of the state, while the confederates were gathering from the south by slow marching and wagon train over the endless mountains. By the middle of the summer, McClellan had a

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large army in the Tygarts Valley at Elk Water. Here that army dug one of the biggest trenches and bunkers of the war to hold the road. To keep the fort from being flanked and surprised from behind, another army had made a most elaborate fortified camp at White's Top of Cheat on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. This place also lent itself to easy defense. The road here passes through a gap between to beautiful hills, and the soldiers fortified both sides of the road.

The Union and Confederate forces faced each other for about two months, each waiting for the other to give battle. Finally, about the middle of September, Lee planned to attack the fortifications at Elkwater. Realizing that the pike was closed by the fortifications at White Top, the orders were that on the night of Sept. 13, (Some authorities say the 11th), the army from Camp Bartow were to climb Back Allegheny then leave the road and silently pass Whites Top through the spruce woods and to fall in behind these fortifications. A part of the army was to stay and watch the army at White Top to keep them from joining the other Union forces. The rest of the Army from Camp Bartow were to drop down into Tygarts Valley and march up stream and attack the Elkwater fortifications in the rear, while Lee marched down and attacked the front. Never was a battle better planned, and never was one worse executed, but Lee could not have known what the spruce woods on top of Cheat were like or he would not have expected an army of southerners to get through at night. Lee's camp was in hardwood territory where a man could easily walk through. But to take an army through the jungles of Cheat in the night was an unheard of project. There were dense growths of spruce something like a hundred thousand board feet to the acre. There were many windfalls that could not be seen at night. There were great patches of laurel that even a Pocahontas bear could hardly penetrate. The ground was covered with a plant called hobblerod that made a passage both painful and difficult. Also between Back Allegheny and Cheat was a strip of boggy, swampy country so covered with spruce that the sun could hardly penetrate. To add to the horrows of these southern boys, the first snow of the winter began to fall that night, and when the men got into that dark morass through which Cheat River winds

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its murky way they scattered. All sense of direction was lost. The soldiers were cold, lost and bewildered. They threw away their guns and engaged in a mad scramble to get out. Most of them found their way back to Camp Bartow or to Lee's camp, but it was several days before they were in shape to present a warlike front.

The attack of September 14, on Elkwater had failed because the mountains took a hand in it.

On the next day, L e sent down from his Valley Mountain Camp a reco noitering party under the co mand of Major John A. Washington. This party was sent to see if Loring had gotten across Cheat with his troops. They got to near the Federal breastworks and were fired upon. Major Washington was killed.

Lee evidently decided not to attack the Federals at eigher Elkwater or White Top. Anyway there was no more fighting that year on the Randolph and Pocahontas lines.

Here is a bit of history not found in any of the dispatches. It was told to Andrew Price when he taught school at Big Springs on the site of Lee's camp. Told by an eye witness: The summ r of 1861 terminated in one of the biggest rains that ever fell in these mountains and produced one of the biggest floods ever known in these streams. This downpour lasted all night and at daybreak next morning both armies, Federal and Confederate had broken camp in the night and both were in headlong retreat.

The Confederates fled south up Old Field Fork of Elk and cut a timber barricade at Crooked Fork at the foot of Elk Mountain (This barricade played a part in other skirmishes later.)

The Federals retreated down Tygarts Valley turned east at Huttonsville and marched toward Staunton and fought the battles at Bartow and Top Allegheny.

Lee having extricated his army went to Richmond. When he found his summers work reduced to nothing by this great mishap in the jungle, he was inclines to believe the report that the mountain guide had misled his troops and lost them in the wilderness, and for a time it looked as if a certain young Pocahontas County man, who had

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undertaken to guide them, would be hanged. But Lee must have learned that he had been at fault for ordering them to penetrate the Cheat thicket in the night for nobody was executed. (I have not been able to learn who the guide was). This material was taken from W. Va. Blue Book 1928 - from articles by Andrew Price.

When the spruce timber was cut from Cheat Mountain many years after the war, muskets haversacks, and other articles were found where the army had cast them aside in their escape from the jungle.

In 1927 when the new highway over Middle and Valley Mountains (Seneca Trail) was being graded as Route 24, a great army dump pile was uncovered and all sorts of war trophies ranging from muskets to parts of cannons were found. These were left by Lee's first command in the Civil War.

Places in Pocahontas that were Lee's headquarters in 1861:

1. Valley and Middle Mountains
2. Meadow Bluff on Sept. 24.
3. Tall House at Marlins Bottom
4. At Sewell Mountain on Oct. 20

During the year 1861 all of Lee's activities were confined to W. Va. At Richard McNeel's farm near Mill Point, Mrs. McNeel, a Confederate sympathizer; prepared a fine meal but Lee refused to eat it for fear of poison.

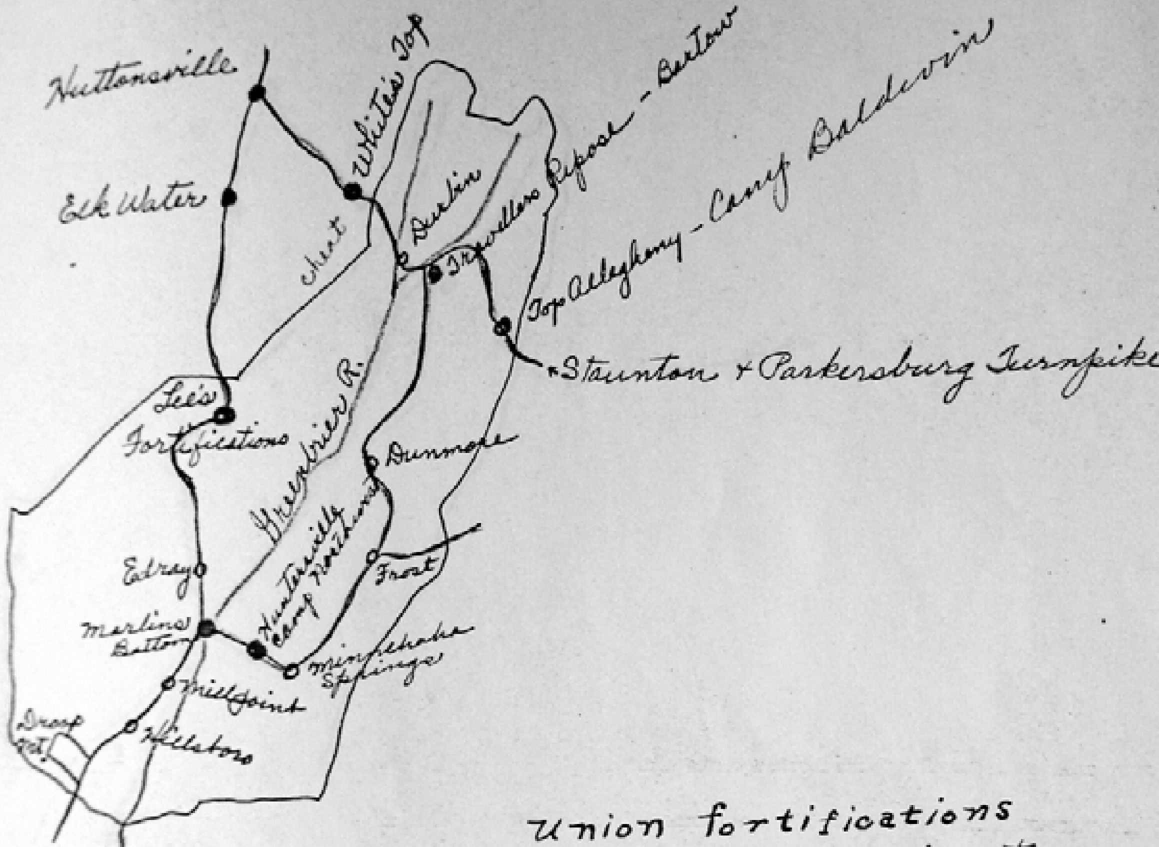
Lee's Horse

When Lee was in the Greenbrier Valley, in 1861, he came across the best horse he had ever seen, the grey gilding, Traveler. Foaled in the Little Levels of Pocahontas and developed in the Big Levels of Greenbrier Co. No better horse ever set foot to the road, though this region has produced its thousands like unto the far famed Traveler. (Pocahontas Times).

Juanita Dilley

ntas Co.
Section 46-3

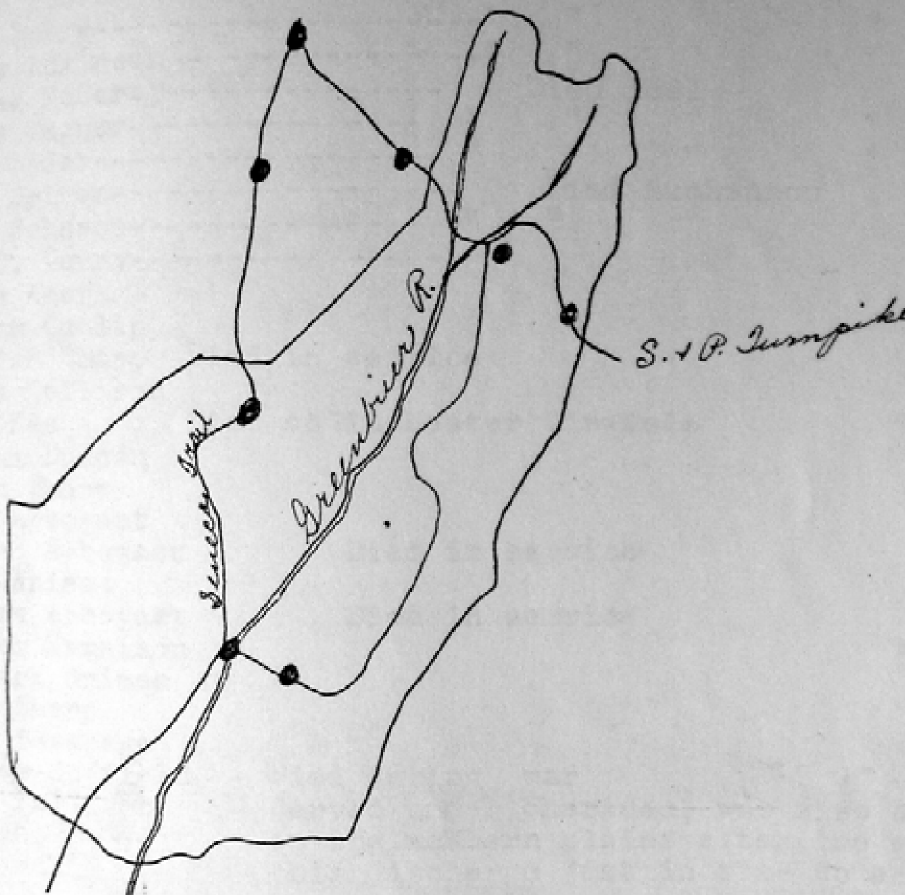
Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
Feb. 24, 1940



Union fortifications
In Randolph County
at
Huttonsville
Elk Water
White's Top Shavers Cheat

Confederate fortifications
In Pocahontas County

Travelers Repose - Camp Bartow
Top Allegheny - Camp Baldwin
Huntersville - Camp North West
Marlins Bottom -
Valley & Middle Mountain



• Confederate Fortifications

• Federal Fortifications

Juanita S. [illegible]
Clover Lick, W. Va.
Pocahontas County

UNION SOLDIERS

Andrew Wanless	10th West Virginia Infantry
Nelson Wanless	" " " "
Armenius Buzzard	" " " "
Joseph Moore	" " " "
David Moore	" " " "
Andrew Adkinson	" " " "
William McCarty	Died 1861
George Wagner	" " " "
James Ryder	" " " "
David Grimes	Died Buchannon
James Johnson	" " " "
John C. Curry	
Thomas Akers	
William Cutlip	
Jeremiah Sharp	Died in service
Andrew Kellison	
James Kee	Died at Winchester Virginia
William Duncan	
Milton Sharp	
Brown Arbogast	
George Arbogast	Died in service
John Wanless	
Charles Arbogast	Died in service
William Kennison	
W. Clark Grimes	
Abram Sharp	
Peter Beverage	

William Duffield - Died during war
Clark Kellison - Served under Sheridan, was also detached service on the western plains after the war. He received his discharge just in time to escape the Custer massacre
William Gay - Escaped from the army below Richmond with 6 others made his way home to Stony Creel
William Rives Moore - Died at Wheeling during the war
William Hudson Went to Mo.
David Hudson After the war
the s. Bernard Sharp - Shot through hips. Died at Duncan's Lane
Henry Sharp - Wounded near William Gibsons on Elk. Died
Luther Sharp - Shot by a scouting party near his home.
William Rogers
John Philips - 6th West Virginian killed at Bulltown in Braxton Co.
Hugh Grimes
Hop Wanless - 6th West Virginia Infantry
Rite Arbogast " " " "
Dallas Alderman " " " "
Alfred McKeever
Frank Grimes
George Duffield
Calvin Kelly
Carl Kelly
William Kelly
Silas Kelley
Peter Grimes
Frank Grimes
Daniel Sims
William Sims

[illegible] Sharp
George W. McCarty
Alfred Gay
Brison Hannah
Hilden Bucher
George Moore
John Tyler
James Duncan
Washington Moore
George Kellison
John Silva
Register Moore
Francis Byrd
James Pyles
Ed Bowers

Taken from History of Poca W. T. Price
" " List in Poca. Times
" " By Peter McCarty
" " A Scout in Youngs Co.
" " West Virginia Blue Book - 1928

I had already sent in
Ci 3rd West Virginia Cavalry
Captain Young's Co. of Scouts
Captain Allen's Co. of Scouts

Two of the sons of Thomas Drinnon were Cavalrymen, and took part in the battle of Droop Mountain but I have not been able to get their name.

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George W. McCarty
Alfred Gay
Brison Hannah
Hilden Bucher
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Juanita Dilley
Clover Lick
Pocahontas County

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY - CHAPTER 4 - Section 4b - 3

Confederate Soldiers of Pocahontas

Arbogast, Jacob - killed at Fort Donelson

Arbogast, Washington - died in 1864 from wounds received at Spottsylvania.

Auldridge, John - killed at Gettysburg

Auldridge, Allen - Given an honorable discharge. Their father killed for being a Confederate sympathizer.

Ashford, Claburn

Arbogast, J. C. - Captain of the Greenbank company of 31st Va. Infantry

Arbuagh, George -

Arbaugh, James

Arbaugh, John A. Died in 1861 at the Minnehaha Springs

Buzzard, Jackson - Died in battle of Dry Creek

Beverage, Levi (
Beverage, Joseph (These were brothers and all returned from the war.)
Beverage, Jacob (

Beard, John J. Wounded

Beard, Joel Early - Died in service.

Beard, Charles Woods - returned

Beard, Edwin S. - - -

Beard, Moffett - - - -

Beard, Wallace Warwick - - -

Beard, Wallace Warwick - - -

Beard, John G - - -

Burnside, James - - - -

Clendennin, Adam S. - - - died in battle

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY - CHAPTER 4 - Section 4b - 3

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...ita S. Dilley
...ver Lick, W. Va.
...cahontas Co. - Ch. 4 - Sec. 4b - 3

Cochran, William - Captain of Stony Creek Militia.

Cochran, George - A faithful soldier

Courtney, Andrew - Died a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware

Courtney, Thomas -

Courtney, George -

Cassell, George - Died of wounds during the war.

Curry, James - Among the last soldiers killed at Appomattox 1865

Cooper, Robert - Died in the war.

Cooper, James - Lost in arm in battle

Cooper, John - Wounded at Fisher's Hill

Cooper, Charles - " " " "

Cooper, George - Killed in battle - 1864

Callison, James -

Cochran, Clark -

Cochran, George B -

Dilley, Thomas -

Elliot, James - Under the command of Gen. Kerby Smith in the southwest. After the war he worked his way to Iowa, from there went to the Dakotas on a trapping expedition, and thereby enlisted in Custers Army. He was with Reno's Company when Custer's Company was massacred in 1876.

Edmiston, Andrew -

Edmiston, Richard -

Edmiston, Matthew -

Friel, George Washington - Died at Stribling Springs in 1862

Friel, Josiah Franklin - Died in battle of Port Republic

Friel, William Thomas - Survived war but was drowned near Elkwater in 1879.

Friel, John - Died in the army on Allegheney Mountain soon after the battle 1861.

Friel, James Twyman - Prisoner for three years.

...ita S. Dilley
...ver Lick, W. Va.

Cochran, William - Captain of Stony Creek Militia.

Cochran, George - A faithful soldier

Courtney, Andrew - Died a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware

Courtney, Thomas -

Courtney, George -

Cassell, George - Died of wounds during the war.

Curry, James - Among the last soldiers killed at Appomattox 1865

Cooper, Robert - Died in the war.

Cooper, James - Lost in arm in battle

Cooper, John - Wounded at Fisher's Hill

Cooper, Charles - " " " "

Cooper, George - Killed in battle - 1864

Callison, James -

Cochran, Clark -

Cochran, George B -

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... Washington; citizens ...

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Friel, Israel (
(These two were from Clover Lick, both survived the war.
Friel, John L (

Galford, John - Wounded at Gettysburg, died at Richmond soon after in Chimboroys Hospital.

Gum, Robert N. -

Gay, Robert N. -

Gay, Samuel M. - Wounded at Strasburg, Va.

Geiger, Godfrey - (Took part in some of the biggest battles of the war. Were at (home on furlough and called by Joe C. Gay to take part in (battle of Duncans Lane.

Gum, John E. -

Gum, McBride J. - Captain in Jacob W. Marshalls Co. Once when he was at his home near Clover Lick on furlough he and other Confederate soldiers were at the home of Woods Poage, suddenly I. W. Allen and a company of his scouts began firing on them from the top of a hill near the house. They ran for the woods but Gum seeing he was going to be overtaken, dropped to the ground and lay still when the next shot was fired. As the pursuers passed by they said "Well, we got one of them," and ran on after the others. So Gum escaped. Gum and Allen lived within a mile of each other.

Geiger, Cutlip - 62nd Va.

Gay, Levi - Wounded Spottsylvania.

Gum, F. McBryde - of Greenbank Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, and again at Liberty. A third time at Winchester. At Cold Harbor he had his mustache shaved off by a minnie ball. He was twice a prisoner of war. Captured the first time at Uriah Heveners in 1861 and paroled. Second time taken at his home on Back Mountain in Oct. 1864 and taken to Clarksburg.

Hudson, Dallas - Died at Port Republic

Hudson, W. V. - Leiu., served through the war.

Hefner, Lanty A. -

Hull, John - Died in the war.

Hively, James - 62nd Va.

Irvine, Benjamine F. - Captured in upper Pocahontas in 1861. Died a prisoner of war.

Jordan, Jonathan - died while home on furlough.

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
Pocahontas Co. - Ch. 4 - Sec. 4b - 3

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...a S. Dilley
...r Lick, W. Va.
...ahontas Co. - Ch. 4 - Sec. 4 b - 3

Kennison, David D. - died during war.

Kennison, Davis -

Kennison, Nathaniel -

Kennison, John -

Kee, George M. - 22nd Va.

Moore, Charles L -

Moore, James C. - died of wounds received in 7 day fight around Richmond. Buried near Gr enwood Tunnel, Va.

Moore, William - Captured near Richmond in 1862. Never heard from again.

McLaughlin, John - Taken prisoner. Died Camp Chase, Ohio.

McLaughlin, James H. - Leiu., While on picket at the Rapidan River, he joked with the others and as he stuck out his foot, in an instant his ankle was shattered by a minnie ball. He was taken to a hospital and doing well, but he ate too much of the good things brought by some ladies. One of few conf. killed by kindness.

McLaughlin, Jacob - Died in war, in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He wrote from Bunker Hill on Aug. 1, 1864 to his cousin Nannie McLaughlin in which he tells of much marching and fighting since May 4, and states further that the troops are very much exhausted by these fatiguing marching and hopes they can rest awhile. He further says "I am sorry to inform you that both your brothers are taken prisoners, and the whole of the 25th Regiment excepting 14 have been taken. You ought to be thankful they are prisoners instead of being killed, as there have so many poor soldiers fallen this summer. I think a prisoner now is much better off than we poor men that have to fight and march so much. At least I know they are in less danger" It goes on to say he has not written sooner because they have not stopped long enough to write.

McLaughlin, G. H. -

McNeil, James M. - Captain of Nicholas Blues. At the time of the battle of Droop Mountain Claiborne McNeil of IBuckey, a Confederate soldier was at home on a leave of absence. Hearing the battle begin he climbed up Bridger Notch and saw the battle. On one side was engaged his brother James McNeil, and on the other side his half brother, Alfred McKeever. After the battle, McKeever knowing that his half brother Hames McNeil had been engaged was filled with apprehension as to his safety, and searched among the dead and wounded, and then passed by the long line of prisoners. Presently he saw McNeil and rushed up with outstretched hand saying how glad he was that he was alive and unhurt. But Captain McNeil was filled with bitterness and defeat. He folded his arms and thus he spoke: "I am glad to know, Alfred, that you too are alive and well, but, Alfred, we are not shaking hands today". McNeil was taken to Fort Delaware where he remained a prisoner fro 18 months. He was Louise McNeil's grand

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...from Washington; citizens from

father and she has written poems about the meeting of these two brothers and of her grandfather's experience in prison.

Marshall, Jacob W. - He raised and commanded a very efficient company of mounted infantry. He was later one of the promoters of Marlinton as an active member of the Pocahontas Developing Co.

McCutcheon, Samuel H. - Captured in 1863. Taken to Camp Chase. Remained there until the close of the war. Came back broken in health. Died of consumption in 1869.

McCutcheon, John B. - Returned

McCutcheon, William A. G. - West into battle of Seven Pines against his captains advice. Overcome with fatigue. Developed penumonia and died.

Moore, Brepon - Slain at Gettysburg

Mathews, Sampson L. - Returned

Moore, James C. killed June 1864 near New Hope, Va.

McLaughlin, Robert -

McElevee, D. B. - Co. F Bath Cavalry

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Poage, Henry Moffett - A Leiu. Died near Warrenton, Va. Shot down as he topped a small hill.

Poage, William A. - Lost his life while on a scout.

Price, Andrew G. - Taken prisoner at Hanover Junction. Died at Point Lookout July 6, 64.

Price, James Henry -

Price, William T. -

Price, John Calvin -

Price, J. Woods -

Price, Samuel D. -

* In the spring of 1864 the Union troops called at the home of James Atlee Price. The first intimation that the family had was the sound of the wooden latch of the gate at the road, falling. They looked out and the whole country from the house to the bridge was blue. There were Confederate soldiers in uniform in the house; James H. Price John Calvin Price, J. Woods Price and David Kennison. They ran. Kennison fell down and was captured and sent to prison. Woods Price was pursued to the big sycamore at the mouth of Kees Run, he dodged behind this tree and as his pursuer came around the tree Price shot and cut a furrow across his brow, whereupon the Union soldier went back and Price escaped. J. Calvin Price and James H. Price took to the river. James Price got across, but Calvin Price was shot in the thigh and it looked like he might drown. James returned to assist him, but before he could reach the wounded man, the Union soldier who had fired the shot, went into the water and brought out his game. Whereupon Calvin Price was left at home to recover and James was made a prisoner and spent the rest of the war in an Ohio prison. He was turned out at the end of the war without a cent in his pocket. He walked the hundreds of miles home. That cured him of his traveling. He marched, counter-marched, and endured all kinds of hardships, but was never called upon to fire a shot.

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Yeager, Peter D. - Prisoner at Camp Chase. Released July 1865. He in a large measure restored Travelers Repose from the devastation of war.

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Warwick, James W. Jr., - Supt. of schools after the war.

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Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
Feb. 9, 1940

CIVIL WAR PERIOD

(I'm giving this history of Travellers Repose because so much fighting or marching of soldiers took place in this section of Pocahontas)

About 150 years ago John Yeager came to the upper Greenbrier Valley from Pennsylvania near Lancaster. He settled on the East Fork of Greenbrier River at Travellers Repose. He took many thousands of acres in what was known as the German settlement. Among the neighbors were John Slaven, Abraham Burner, Moses Houchin, and Abraham Arbogast.

One of the sons of John Yeager, who married a Hull, was Andrew who married Elizabeth Dilley. Along in the 1820's Andrew came into the homestead, Travellers Repose. In 1861 he refugeed to Highland County, and the tavern house was burned by the Federal troops from Indiana regiments under General Milroy, camped on Shavers Cheat Mountain. The same year Andrew Yeager died of typhoid fever in Highland County. Peter D. Yeager, the son of Andrew, was a Confederate soldier. He spent a long time as a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. Upon his return from prison he restored in a large measure the pioneer home and tavern.

About fifteen years ago Brown B. Beard, a great-great grandson of John Yeager the pioneer, added much in the way of improvements and modern conveniences to the restored house.

From earliest times Travellers Repose was a popular stopping place for the traveling public but it came into its own as a regular stage coach stop and tavern house upon the completion of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike by Col. Claude Crozet late of Napoleon's armies, in the late 1830's and early 1840's. He was one of many Napoleon soldiers who refugeed to America after Waterloo, and was a master road builder. This turnpike was one of the heavily traveled thoroughfares from east to west; used by emigrants going west in their wagons; by statesmen and politicians from the west to and from Washington; citizens from

Inventory of Materials

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~~Chapter 4~~
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...e northwest to and from Richmond. Travellers Repose was a regular stop, and ever a popular one, for its food and hospitality.

What an interesting thing the old tavern register would now be with its autographs of those who stopped there in stage coach days. But it is supposed the old book went up in flames when the house was burned during the war. Senator Henry Clay was a familiar figure in the neighborhood. He was a special friend of Col John Slaven whose plantation was where Durbin now stands, a few miles below Travellers Repose. The senator maintained a hunting camp in "The Narrows" between Durbin and the Tannery at Frank. Governor Joe Johnson and Stonewall Jackson also traveled the Staunton & Parkersburg Pike and often stopped over at the home of John Slaven to enjoy trout and venison. During the war, his home was also burned and the family's happy life came to an end.

Ambrose Bierce, the bitter writer, was a boy soldier with Milroy on Cheat Mountain. He writes of some of his experiences in this section during the war. Other writers familiar with Travellers Repose were Porter Creyon and Hergensheimer. It is the land of "Tol'able David" a one time popular moving picture.

The Confederate war camp, Bartown, was at Travelers Repose. One fall day in 1861 Milroy brought his army down from Shavers Cheat Mountain to fight an artillery duel with Camp Bartow, and then marched them back again. Old soldiers said this battle was a record so far as their experience of four years of real war went, in that more powder was burned for the number of men killed.

Two months later, General Milroy was repulsed with heavy losses when he attacked General Edward Jackson at Camp Allegheny. This battle was six miles from Travelers Repose but still on Yeager land.

General Averill passed through Travelers Repose with his army in his sweep down the Greenbrier Valley in the fall of 1863, to fight the Battle of Droop Mountain.

When the railroads put the stage coach out of business, for a generation the once well traveled east and west highway by Travelers Repose became a local road. Then came the railroad up the Greenbrier to cause industrial centers and towns to

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The Postoffice Department in 1856 wrote a letter of complaint to Jim Trotter, stage coach driver, over his delay in getting the mail across Cheat Mountain west of Travelers Repose. His terse reply was in these words: If the gable end of hell would blow out and rain fire and brimstone for forty days and forty nights it would not be sufficient to melt the snow drifts on Cheat Mountain.

Louise McNeill has written poems about this incident and about Travellers Repose. I quote them here merely to show how well she describes real incidents in her native Pocahontas. These of course could not be published with out permission.

JED KANE

The Gauley mail was overdue,
When Jed who was to drive it through
Cheat Mountain Pass to Staunton Run
Got special word from Washington
In which a postal clerk inquired
Why Mr. Kane who had been hired
To drive the course at post haste rate
Was not in yet, though three months late.

And now on a high-glaze marble wall
In the postal building Jed Kanes scrawl
Hangs framed in silver: "Respected Sir,
You ask the reason and this be her-
If the gable end blew out of hell
Straight into the drifts of a snow that fell
Last fall on the ram's horn point of Cheat
It would take till Easter for brimstone heat.
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Clover Lick
Pocahontas County

Inventory of Materials

Pocahontas

Topic: Point of interest W. Va.

The Battle of Droop Mountain

Title:

Author: Newspaper Clipping
Dec 27, 1935

Date submitted: ______ Length: ______ words

Status:

Editor: ______

Contents:

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A vivid description of Droop Mt Battle from pen of Andrew Price

Source:

Consultant:

Reliability:

File: ______

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HE COMPLETE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Vivid Description of Droop Mountain Battle Reprinted From Pen of Andrew Price

Historic Battlefield Is Converted Into State Park

On a bleak day last November, State and National officials together with a large group of State citizens gathered at the Droop Mountain battlefield in Pocahontas County—72 years after Union forces routed the Confederate cavalry from the field—to dedicate the site of that conflict as a State park.

Private George Alderson of the 14th Virginia Cavalry went to the celebration from the hills of Nicholas County to accept the new State park as a memorial to his comrades who fell there. The boys in blue were absent. The last member of the G. A. R. in the Pocahontas section died last March so a World War veteran accepted the flag in their behalf.

This dedication—and renewed interest in the site together with its historical background—brings to mind the colorful description of the famous Droop Mountain encounter as chronicled by the late Andrew Price, famed State newspaperman and one of the first honored with a place in the West Virginia Publishers' Hall of Fame. Price was for many years editor of the Pocahontas Times, now edited by his brother, Cal Price.

His narrative of the battle follows:

The campaign in 1863, in West Virginia, on the Federal side, was under the comand of Gen. W. W. Averell, of the Fourth Separate Brigade. He had at his disposal some five thousand troops and he was opposed to an army of about the same strength. The campaign in the mountains has been ignored by historians generally, the broken country of high hills and narrow valleys prevented the maneuvering of large bodies of troops, but it was no less important than the vast armies on the tidewater plains, for West Virginia was a barrier between the North and the South that the government must hold at all hazards. The Federal forces had met with disaster until Averell took charge in the spring of 1863. He was a New Yorker, a West Pointer, country-bred and efficient. He had won his spurs in subduing the Kiowa nation. He could move his troops faster than any other commander, unless it was "Stonewall" Jackson, of the Confederate ary.

When he came to West Virginia, the first thing he did was to mount his infantry upon horses and after that he was able to move his army with great rapidity and he moved up and down the long valleys on either side of the Allegheny at will. His was to many engagements, but the great battle was that of Droop Mountain [illegible] thirty-four miles from Lewisburg and that if he drove his enemy forward that day that they would get by Lewisburg before Duffie would have arrived from Kanawha.

On Thursday then about all that was done was to try to go around the Confederates and cut them off from the mountain, but Jackson beat them to it and left the Levels to be occupied by Averell.

Stays With Confederates

Averell made his headquarters camp along the hill on the western edge of the Levels about where Gen. M. J. McNeal, of the Confederate veterans, resides. Averell, himself, was the guest of Col. Paul McNeal that night, and the whole community was Confederate but all who met him were charmed by him.

When the Levels was a lake Droop Mountain was the dam. The Greenbrier forced a passage through along the extreme eastern side and still plunges through the pass. Last summer the road commission blocked this road just as the army did in '63, and we who desired to march south had to either go down the river road on the right or to the left and climb the ridge and swing round the circle by way of Lobelia and climb up the road that intersects the pike on top of the mountain back of the battlefield. They call these Hobson Choice detours these days.

Averell Detoured

So Averell detoured. Like "Stonewall" Jackson, he was an early riser, and he got his troops into position before daylight. Here is the way he laid out his attack:

He sent the 14th Pennsylvania to the left and they took up their stand near the Locust Creek bridge and appeared to be ready to charge up the mountain. Kerper's battery was placed on the high ground above Beard's mill and commenced to fire on the batteries on top of the mountain. Several families living in the low place formed by Locust creek stayed there all day under the artillery fire. Ewing's battery was placed to the left pike between Hillsboro and the foot of Droop Mountain. Gibson's battallion and the 10th West Virginia were held in or near Hillsboro on the pike. The 2nd, 3rd, and 8th West Virginia regiments were placed to the right of the pike about the Renick place, out of sight of the Confederates on top of the mountain. The 28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and one company of the 14th Pennsylvania, in all 1,175 men, were sent by the long [illegible] detour to the right by Lobelia and while they started long before daylight they did not reach the battlefield until 1:45 p. m. In the [illegible] a great deal of cannon firing had been going on.

[...]l at Lewisburg

[...]first week of November, [...]rdered General Duffie to [...] at 2 p. m. November 7 at [...]rg, and Duffie marched [...]Kanawha, 120 miles. Averell [...]ed from Beverly and had 110 [...] to go. Averell reached Lew[...]urg on Saturday, November 7, [...] 2 p. m., and found that Duffie [h]ad got there at 10 a. m.

Sunday they started from Beverly and came over Cheat Mountain by way of Cheat Bridge, and marched by Camp Bartow, where they left the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike and took the road leading by Greenbank to Huntersville. Outside of some apprehension from brushwhackers, they saw no sign of the rebel army until they got to Greenbank and from there one they drove the pickets before them.

Reach Huntersville

They reached Huntersville on Wednesday at noon and there Averell heard that Col. W. P. Thompson with the 19th Virginia cavalry, was at Marlins Bottom, at the Greenbrier bridge. Huntersville was the county seat, and while the pike between the Levels and the county seat ran by Marlins Bottom where the river was bridged, all persons attending court on horseback from the Levels, when the river could be forded turned to left at Shephen Hole Run and rode by the Beaver Creek route. They saved by this about six miles—the distance from Marlins Bottom to Huntersville. Marlins Bottom is now called Marlinton. So on Wednesday there was a horse race. Averell sent the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 3rd West Virginia Mounted Infantry down Beaver Creek to cut off Thompson at Stephen Hole Run, and sent the 2nd and 8th West Virginia mounted Infantry to Marlinton with Ewing's battery, but Thompson left in a hurry and cut a barricade of trees across the road on Price Hill, and beat the Federals to Stephon Hole Run and joined up with the Confederate troops in the Levels and there turned and stopped the advance. Averell, at Huntersville, got word in the night time from his command at Marlinton and from Stephen Hole Run, that Thompson had escaped the trap.

Join at Mill Point

Averell moved his Huntersville army down Beaver Creek, Thursday, starting at 3 a. m., and reaching Mill Point at 8 a. m. He had ordered the colonel in charge of the Marlinton army to cut out the barricade and join him at Mill Point, and both wings of the army arrived at the same time. The effect of this was to put the Confederates in motion and they retired from the plains around Hillsborotown, and erected embankments and fortifications on the brow of the mountains overlooking the Levels where the pike tops the mountain going south. It is exactly at the point that the tourist having traveled north through the three miles of sand on the flat top of Droop Mountain, comes in sight all at once of the garden spot of West Virginia spread out some fifteen hundred feet below him. It is a breath taking experience.

Averell says that the reason that he did not attack on Thursday when he came upon the Confederates in the Levels was that he was

Averell Worried

I imagine that something occurred during the slow morning hours that caused Averell the gravest apprehension. He had not attacked the day before for good and sufficient reasons, but about 9 o'clock the Confederates announced by cheers, and by band music, and by the display of battle flags, that Major General Echols had brought his army up and that the forces were equal and that the Confederates held a safe position.

I have given the position of the Federal troops, occupying a full half circle to the north of the battlefield. Here is the way the Confederates were stationed:

Gives Locations

On the river road to Greenbrier: Edgar's battalion. On the farmland on the brow of the mountain where the battle was fought: 22nd Virginia cavalry, Col. George Patton; 19th Virginia cavalry, Col. W. P. Thompson; 20th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. W. Arnett; 14th Virginia cavalry, Col. James Cochran; Derrick's battalion; Jackson's batteries. On the Lobelia-Jacob road: Nobody. The failure to guard the road leading in from the rear cost the Confederates the battle. This oversight has never been explained.

At 1:45 p. m. the flanking party arrived and came through the woods firing as they came and the rifle balls fell everywhere. It is said to have been one of the most sudden and most fearful fires that men were ever subject to. In about an hour, the Confederates were in full flight.

As soon as Averell heard his flanking party commence to fire he moved the 2nd, 3nd, and 8th regiments obliquely to the right up the mountain. The horses had been left at the foot of the mountain. They came out on top of the mountain exactly on the left of the flanking army and together they advanced on the breastworks of the Conferedates and the fight was over in a few minutes, and the army in full retreat. Averell sent Gibson's battalion after them up the pike, together with one section of Ewing's battery. But parts of all the regiments joined in the pursuit, and Averell was able to halt his command on the top of Spring Creek Mountain, overlooking the Big Levels of Greenbrier. This was the evening after the battle, Friday, November 6, 1863.

Successful in Retreat

He tried to hold back the pursuit so that Duffie might cut them off at Lewisburg, but that was not to be. They got through Lewisburg and on towards Union on the way to Dublin, by a matter of minutes, and were able to cut a timber blockade in the road.

We Confederates never had any luck in West Virginia after the battle of Droop Mountain. It was a losing fight from that time on. We had given Averell a defeat at White Sulphur Springs the summer before, but with that exception, Averell never lost a game. He was allowed to continue in command until the 23rd day of September, 1864, with the most brilliant record for success and efficiency that was ever accorded to a general in a campaign, when

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and cripples.

for no reason, so far as history can discover, he was summarily dismissed from his command. He openly charged that it was to make room for some favorite in the make-up of the army.

Quits Command

His last official communication to his command closed with these words: "I would rather serve in your ranks than leave you, but I am only permitted to say farewell."

During his command with the Confederate rangers lasting from May 16, 1863, to September 23, 1864, he fought twenty battles.

That is the outline of the Battle of Droop Mountain. We most earnestly insist that if this sketch is in any wise in error that the historian or veteran will immediately write to us and we will argue it out.

Here is the panorama that would have been presented to an observer standing on the brow of the mountain on the battlefield just before the battle began: To the east, 14th Pennsylvania regiment; to the northeast, Keeper's battery; to the north, Ewing's battery, the 10th West Virginia, and Gibson's battalion; to the northwest, behind the timber and in the sinks and hollows of the land, the 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia regiments, lying on their arms, every fourth man holding horses, all waiting for the sound of battle to the west the thick forest through which the 28th Ohio and the company of cavalry were [...] upon the rear.

Nearly all the Levels' homes were occupied that day by the women and children. Nearly all the non-combatant men were hiding in the woods.

Juanita Dilley
Clover Lick
Pocahontas County

Chapter 4

IMPORTANT SERVICES OF THE STATE GUARDS TO THE UNION

These soldiers were not pensioned or rewarded like the rest of the army. Yet his services were of great peril and importance. They were in service about fourteen months.

In April 1864 the state guards were organized and took charge of the danger zone in West Virginia and in May 1864 the entire force of the regular army of West Virginia was on the move into Virginia to report to General Hunter at Staunton. From that time to the end of the war this regular army fought east of the mountains.

The policy of West Virginia during the last year of the war was given over entirely to the state guards. Yet they have been ignored. Most of the southern states have taken very good care of destitute southern veterans. But very few of these from Pocahontas ever received a pension.

These guards had all the standing of regular sworn defenders wore a unifrom, and were authorized by law to lay down their lives for the Union.

Pocahontas County - State Guards - Adjustant or mustering officers;

Claiborne Pierson - Comm. August 8, 1861
John Sharp - Commissioned September 30, 1863

Captain Samuel Young's company
compiled from roll dated February 14, 1865
Captain Samuel Young- commissioned as Captain August 29, 1864

Enlisted Men

Benjamin Arbogast - Sergeant
John H. Armstrong - Sergeant
Alexander Atchison (this name probably should be Adkison)
Ruben Buzzard (now spelled Bussard)

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William Hannah
Aaron Kee
George Williams
John Kellison
William Kennison
Peter McCarty
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George W. McKeever
Aaron Moore
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Harrison Moore
John Moore
Washington Neff
Henry Pugh
Moffett Pugh
George Rogers
James L. Rodgers(Rogers is the way they all spell their name now)

Martin Sharp
Henry Sharp
John H. Simms
P. A. Smith
John U. Wanless
Milton Sharp
Columbus Silvey
William Simmons
------Sines
Newton Wanless
William M. Wanless
Sheldon Hannah

Captain Allen's Pocahontas Scouts
Captain I. Walton Allen - Commissioned
Captain of Pocahontas County Scouts to rank April 4, 1864
Enlisted men -

Benjamin H. Adkison
Allen Arbogast
D. M. Burgess
Clark Young
B.B.Garvey
John Grimes
Samuel Grant
Robert Green
Adam Gregory
George Griffin
Joseph Hannah
Michael Hass

Kane Hinkle
William Johnson
John McLaughlin
Joseph Rapp
Christopher Silva
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Walton Allen was a sworn in Union soldier, but did not always conduct himself in an honorable way. In fact, he was one of the most unlawful of the bushwhackers, shooting at people who were his nearest neighbors. People who had befriended him many times, stealing when ever he found food, horses etc., that he wished to have. He shot and wounded Hugh McLaughlin. Before the war he had stayed over night many times at the McLaughlin home and had partaken of their hospitality. Things like this that were done by him and others did more than anything else to deepen the hatred the Confederates of this countyfelt against the Yankees.

Allen's home is less than a mile from where I was born. I remember him well, and have been at his home many times. The old log house still stands and was used as a dwelling until about three years ago.

I'm afraid he never was able to win back the respect of his neighbors, for even to this day people of this section of the county have very little good to say about him. Almost every one can tell of some misdeed he did such as shooting at some member of their family, stealing a cow or horse, drinking the milk out of their dairys. It was just unfortunate for the Federals that a man like that should be put in a position to do things like that. Of course many of the soldiers practiced this bushwhacking, but none are spoken of with so much bitterness as Walt Allen is.

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Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
Pocahontas County
June 27, 1940
Chapter 4 section 4

NANCY HART THE CONFEDERATE SPY SPENT HER LAST DAYS IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY

In Roane County, during the Civil War, was a band of Guerillas who were not regular soldiers and to this band belonged Perry Connelly. Many deaths were blamed to him and it became a matter of prime importance with the Union forces to get rid of Connelly. To this same band belonged Nancy Hart. She was a girl in her twenties, black eyed, of medium height, of modern education, very active and very beautiful. She was a Confederate bred in the bone. She was the eyes of this local army. Connelly's death caused the little army to disintergate and the soldiers found their way into the regular Confederate army, but Nancy Hart continued to be of great service to the army as a spy.

She was captured and held as a spy in the jail at Summersville. After a time the soldiers guarding her grew careless and underestimated the danger of their charge. She was allowed some freedom about the jail yard, and she talked freely to the soldiers. One night she approached one of the sentinels and engaged him in conversation. She was allowed to examine a pistol that he carried. When she secured the pistol she shot him and made her escape. She fled to the mountain wilderness and she was not taken again.

Nancy Hart married Joshua Douglas, and they settled in

the great mountain wilderness around the head of Spring Creek and but for one more tragedy she rounded out a peaceful and contented life in her mountain home.

In 1880 the country rang with the news of the killin of Thomas Reed by Kenos Douglas. Douglas lay in a laurel patch for five weeks in the dead of winter, but was captured and given a life sentence. Kenos was a son of Joshua and Nancy Hart Douglas. This is the story of a heroine of the Civil War.

From--1926 Blue Book
By---Andrew Price

(I have made considerable inqmiry about this woman and as near as I can find out she lived Pocahontas and the Reeds lived in Greenbrier, and for that reason the trial was held at Lewisburg.)

JOHN BROWN IN POCAHONTAS

John Brown of Harper's Ferry bought wool in this county in the 1850's. He spent Sunday in Marlinton. Held family prayer but did not kneel. He sat in his chair talking to God. Was a deeply religious man who would not travel on Sunday.

From--1926 Blue Book
By ---Andrew Price

Juanita S.Dilley
Clover Lick, W.Va.
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
June 26, 1940
Chapter 4 section 5

THE COMING OF JAMES HENRY G. WILSON TO MARLINTON

About the year 1894, the Prices one day received a letter from Wilson in England saying he was just out of college, of athletic turn, with a thousand pounds capital, and would like to obtain footing in the United States. They wrote him to come and see for himself. About the first of September he came with his boxes, driving through from Belington in a spring wagon he had chartered there; a little drive of 70 miles. He had lost his way and suffered exhaustion. The right way would have been to come to Millboro, Va. where he could have gotten here in 46 miles and his boxes would have come by cover ed wagon trains that ran summer and winter.

But he found comfortable quarters and an understanding people. He even found a countryman already stopping here. The first evening they made a bet. Wilson bet the other that he, the tenderfoot , would catch a hundred bass before winter set in, and by the way he won the bet to the astonishment of every one. The people of Marlinton knew how to deal with Englishmen. Three cardinal rules: Ask no prying questions, give him a bed to himself,and a small hand tub to bathe in, and the world is his. It was in this way that James Henry G.Wilson came to Marlinton where he spent the rest of his life. He was just out of Oxford, and he had played on the rugby football team, he had also played as an international. He got stuck with a horse

the day after he arrived, a kind of an outlaw among horses, heavy on his feet and with a mean disposition. Wilson changed his name to Satan. Afterwards when he had become an expert with horses he acquired Toby the beautiful sorrel, and the dog Major. The trio were known and welcome far and wide.

From-Blue Book--1928
By---Andrew Price

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
~~Pocahontas County~~

Historic History

Battle of Droop Mountain

Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

This was a decisive battle in that it expelled the Confederates from that section of W. Va. and from then on to the end of the war.

Source -
Wonderful Scenic Views and Flashes of American History by Colonel William S. Waldron U S Army.

Rella F. Yeager

WONDERFUL SCENIC VIEWS AND FLASHES OF AMERICAN HISTORY

By Colonel William S. Waldron, U. S. Army

BATTLE OF DROOP MOUNTAIN

One day as you go bowling along over the Seneca Trail (Route 219) enjoying the scenic beauties of West Virginia you will come to a roadside marker, about thirty miles north of Lewisburg, which informs you that you are nearing "Droop Mountain Battlefield." A little further on you will see the massive rustic portals, constructed by the State Conservation Commission and the CCC boys, which mark the entrance to this historic spot--a place where brothers crossed swords in mighty conflict for a cause in which each one of them believed.

Now, if you read on, it looks like you are in for a brief history lesson--a thing which you dread, but which will stand you in good stead when you visit this hallowed ground, direct your mind back over a space of 73 years and try to visualize what happened here.

The year 1863 was an important milestone in the history of West Virginia. It was on June 20th of that year that our fathers chose to separate from the Old Dominion and become a member of the family of states in their own right.

The Confederate Forces

At that time there was a Confederate force composed largely of Virginia cavalry and some artillery, and numbering about 4,000 men, under the command of General John Echols, which was based on Lewisburg and extended far up the Greenbrier Valley toward Durbin.

They formed a sort of outpost designed to protect Virginia from a Federal attack from the west. They lived on the country and found good pickings for man and beast from the rich bluegrass region.

A small Federal forces under command of General William W. Averell and based on Elkins opposed the Confederates. Their mission was to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the main Federal line of rail communication from east to west. They were not of sufficient strength to undertake offensive operations against the Confederates and had to content themselves to pay the role of and observation force.

On the Kanawha River at the mouth of Gauley there was another small force of Federals under the command of General A. N. Duffie, with the mission of preventing a Confederate movement down the Kanawha towards the Ohio River.

Following General Lee's 1863 invasion of the north, which ended in disaster at Gettysburg, Averell's command was reinforced and he was ordered to drive the Confederates out of the Greenbrier Valley. These reinforcements brought his strength up to about 5000 men, which gave him a small superiority in numbers. General Averell requisitioned horses from the nearby farms in the Tygart valley country and mounted much of his infantry, thus making his command about of equal mobility with that of his opponents.

Preliminary Operations

General Averell ordered General Duffie to march from Gauley Bridge to Lewisburg so as to arrive there on the afternoon of November 7. With his own command he marched south, leaving Beverly on November 1, and drove back the Confederate patrols that

occupied the northern reaches of the valley. When he learned that Averell was marching down the valley, General Echols proceeded to Droop Mountain with his main body, while he took up a defensive position with the idea of providing a rallying point for his advanced troops which were being driven back by the Federals, there to make a stand and stop the further advance of Averell. A line of breastworks and gun positions was constructed across the main road, which we now know as the "Seneca Trail" (Route 219) where it crosses the mountain.

Apparently General Echols had learned of the approach of General Duffie's force coming east from Gauley Bridge but left no considerable force at Lewisburg to oppose him. Averell's main body arrived in the vicinity of Hillsboro on the evening of November 4th. They established their outposts close to the foot of Droop Mountain and started immediately with the reconnaissance of the Confederate position. The entire day of November 5 was consumed in this reconnaissance, which developed the fact that the position was too strong to be taken to direct assault. There was a lot of skirmishing during the day and that evening General Averell decided upon his plan of battle. In the meantime General Duffie was approaching Lewisburg from the west.

The Battle

Early on the morning of November 6, 1865, General Averell dispatched a force of about 1100 men composed of the 18th Ohio Infantry and the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry to march west and south on the Lobelia road, a detour of six miles, to attack the left flank and rear of the Confederate position on Droop Mountain. He

also sent a small detachment out to the east to demonstrate against the right flank of the Confederate position.

General Echols was content to defend his strong position on the mountain and apparently had no information that a federal force was approaching on his left flank.

At 1:45 p m, just when the skirmishing along the front was at its height, the Federal right flanking detachment broke in on the left flank and rear of the Confederate position, Averell pushed forward his assault up the mountain on the front and the left flanking detachment closed in. Echols threw in part of his reserves to stem the tide and for a short period of time there was some desperate fighting on top of the mountain. Seeing that the Federal right flank force was closing in on his rear in an endeavor to gain the road to Lewisburg, Echols sent in the last of his reserves and all of the troops he could withdraw from the main position to counter this move. He succeeded in doing so and managed to withdraw his whole command and get it on the road to Lewisburg. By four o'clock in the afternoon his troops were on the road in more or less orderly formation and covered by an organized rear guard which covered the retreat. His rear guard passed through Lewisburg at about ten o'clock on the forenoon of November 7, just as Duffie's advance guard reached the western entrance of the town.

Averell did not push the pursuit too vigorously because he thought that Duffie would be able to cut off the Confederates at Lewisburg. But by marching all night and the fact that his mounts were rested and fresh, Echols was able to save practically his entire command to fight another day. The Confederates continued their retreat on down through Union and crossed over into Virginia at Peterstown.

Decisive Battle

The Battle of Droop Mountain was a decisive battle in that it expelled the Confederates from that section of West Virginia and from then on to the end of the war between the states, West Virginia was Federal territory.

In his report of the battle, General Echols states: "My artillery and trains were brought safely through with the exception of one brass howitzer belonging to Chapman's battery which broke down completely during the retreat and had to be left, this offering the enemy the only trophy of which they can "boast." This cannon is supposed to have been buried in the swamp on Droop Mountain, and although diligent search has been made it has not yet been found. It is hoped that it will be located in due time.

In the course of the conflict, Colonel James Cochran, commander of the 14th Virginia cavalry, was surrounded by a squad of Union soldiers and apparently doomed to capture. By some means, however, he managed to excape. Later in relating the story, he was asked why, under the circumstances, he did not surrender, Colonel Cochran replied: "If they had said 'Colonel, surrender' I would have done so. But they said, 'stop, you blankety-blank red-headed son of a gun,' and I would not accommodate any man who used such language to me."

The Federal troops engaged numbered 4,700 and suffered a loss of 130 casualties. The Confederates had 3950 engaged and their losses were about 400 men.

Troops Engaged

On the Federal side the organizations were the 28th Ohio Infantry, Col. A Moor; 10th West Virginia Infantry, Col. T. M. Harris; 2nd West Virginia Infantry, Col. F. W. Thompson; 8th West Virginia Infantry, Co. J. H. Oley; 14th Penn Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker; and Gibson's Battalion and Batteries B and G, 1st West Virginia Light Artillery.

The Confederate organizations engaged were the 22nd Infantry Col. C. S. Patton; First Battalion 23rd Virginia Infantry, Major William Blessing; 19th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. P. Thompson; 20th Virginia cavalry, Col. W. W. Arnett; 14th Virginia Cavalry, Col. James Cochran; 16th Virginia Cavalry, Co. Ferguson and an artillery detachment of two battalions and two batteries.

Last year the State Conservation Commission, headed by Major H. W. Shawhan, acquired the site of the battle of Droop Mountain and for more than 14 months Company 2598 CCC, under the command of Capt. E. R. Howery, and directed by the efficient technical service at Camp Price, has been engaged in the task of restoring the battlefield to its war time aspect and transforming it into a public park, which the people of West Virginia, and visitors to the state may have the privilege of enjoying on their motor trips through that section of the country. A map of the battlefield has been prepared and is available to visitors at Droop Mountain. The gun implacements, trenches and breastworks are to be restored and points of interest are to be marked permanently.

The public is cordially invited to visit the Battlefield of Droop Mountain, with a confidence that they will there find something that will interest them. It is to be hoped that this flash

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Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
~~Pocahontas County~~
March 27, 1940.

After The Civil War.

Because of the division of sentiment Pocahontas County suffered far more than other counties farther north or south. In many instances brother fought against brother. After the war was over, it was a subject not talked about because of the intense feeling that survived the war.

It used to make the Confederates grit their teeth when they saw the Union soldiers wear their blue army overcoats. When the first grand jury met, after the war, the blue overcoats predominated and the Confederates said it looked like a squad of Union soldiers.

(My grandfather I. W. Poage would never wear blue nor allow any member of his family to do so. He always said "You look to much like a ---- Yankie".)

When the first grand jury met was a sad day for the Confederates for most of the prominent Confederate warriors were indicted upon charges ranging from murder down. But the resentment occasioned by the war became somewhat mellowed by the wisdom of the leading men and a condition of toleration was produced. While the soldiers continued to vote as they had shot, it was nothing more than healthy rivalry, and they worked together very well.

From 1928 W. Va. Blue
Book .
By, Andrew Price.

After the Civil War the Confederate soldiers were deprived of the rights of citizenship.by their inabibty to take the test oath. Before a man could vote, hold office, practice law and so forth, he must swear that he had not aided or abetted the Confederacy. This did not please Captain D. A. Stofer who had been captain of the "Pocahontas Rescuers" and of Co. 1, 25th Virginia Inf. At the first opportunity he presented himself at the bar as a practicing attorney, took the oath and resumed his law work, where he left off. After four years of service in the army of the Confederate States. The grand jury indicted him for perjury and he appealed to the Supreme Court, where the

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Section, 4-b-3

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dragged along for years. The case just naturally went by the board when the new state (W. Va.) went democratic in 1870, a new constitution adopted, and the rights of southern sympathizers restored. Captain Stofer was defended by Arthur Dayton. Mr. Dayton also successfully defended many other Confederate soldiers who where indicted for murder after the Civil War in Pocahontas County.

Pocahontas Times -- July 9, 1931.

They talk about the days of Reconstruction as being trying times. In my opomopm the days of reconstruction dating from 1867 to the Reconstruction Act were not half so perilous to the continuance of the country as the two years from 1865-1867.

Here on the <u>home farm</u>, five sons showed up in 1865, and one had perished in the war. The instant need of things were rail fences, live stock, and a crop of corn. Like most soldiers all they asked or hoped for was a chance to got to work again. Instead they felt that they were under the shadow of serving time in prison for treason.

From- Pocahontas Times- Jan 16, 1930
By, Calvin Price. He has reference to the Price family - his father and five uncles.

In many families none of the sons returned as was the case in the Poage family. They sent two sons into the service, both were killed. From the Cooper family there were five sons enlisted. Two, George and Robert were killed. James lost an arm and the other two were wounded. Their names were John and Charles. And so it was with so many of the families.

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In 1870 those persons who had been disfranchised were again given the privilege to vote, and the old County Court was reestablished as it had existed prior to 1863.

From - Index to Records of Poca County

In Pearl Buck's Book "The Exile" which is a story of her mother Caroline Stulting who lived at Hillsboro, she tells many things that happened in that vicinity during the Civil War. The Stultings were surrounded by slave owing families, yet they had been taught to have a horrow of owning human beings, and since they owned no slaves felt they had no right ot fight. Yet they were to loyal to Virginia to fight against her and so declared themselves neutral. This of course did not make them popular and there was some threatening murmur against them. Yet none of their neighbors came out openly against them. However there came a day when a band of southern soldiers came for the son Cornelius, who was an able bodied young man. When he refused to go they undertook to force him to go. They got him on a horse, but his mother clung to his leg and refused to let go. They were thus forced to let him go. He went to a cabin on Droop Mountain and for the two remaining years of the war lived there alone. He raised food and took it to his family at night. Therefore when the Little Levels was swept by the passing southern armies, when fields ere devastated and barns and stores robbed, the Stultings had food.

Then there was the dreadful day when north and south met in the battle of Droop Mountain. Cornelius was forced to hide in a cave that day and when night came made his way home his clothes torn and his hands and bare legs badley scratched. But his little field was ruined by cannon balls.

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She tells how for a short time after the slaves were freed, they hardly dared to stir abroad, and that Cornelius had to join th Ku Klux Klan for a while to get the freed slaves to let them alone. (So far I have not been able to find any reference to the K.K.K. in any other writings, but most of the slaves were in the Little Levels and they perhaps had an organigation for a short time.)

She tells that the armies at first were gay and assured, then shaken and surprised, then vegeful and desperate, and at last despairing and vanquished. yet more dreadful than these were the armies of the victors, sweeping triumphant over the fertile fields, devistating conquerors.

When defeat was accepted, a fever to begin life was everywhere present. During these four years there had been no school as the men had been fighting and the women striving to keep the home together. Therefore, there had been no time to think of education, There were no shops nothing to be bought everything had to be produced at home.

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Mr Paul H. Becker

I am sending you a list of the Old Soldiers of the Civil War I have been very careful in making up this list of the Companies , this is a record that is hard to find , in fact part of it is not in the records perfectly as I have it written up . One of the old Soldiers of Pocahontas kept a Diary of the Company "G " which he had printed a few years ago. And many of the facts that he had secured in his record are not in the Archives . And a few of the facts of the Records in the Archives mention a few things the Diary of the Old Soldier dont have .

By placing the two together they will coincide perfectly with the U.S. History This Roster of the Company "G" of the 31st Virginia Regiment is as near Authentic as any person of this generation can make it.

I hope that these list of Companies will be printed as carefully as possible The Daughters of the Confederacy and of the Union , look to such records as the foundation of their Organizations .

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This Company along with the Companies o f Pocahontas County was in nearly all the principal engagements of the Civil War. Comany " G " was at Gettysburg with the 31st Virginia, under EUELLS CORPS, EARLYS DIVISION, Brig - General William Smith,s Brigade, who commanded the 31st Regt, 49th Va Regt and the 52nd Va Regt,

The Va, 31st Regt, was commanded by Col- John S. Hoffman of which 27 were killed

The 49th Va, Regt, was commanded by Col- Gibson, of which 100 were killed.

The 52nd Va,Regt, was commanded by Co- James Skinner of which 15 were killed.

The Company " G " of the 31st Va Reg,t didn,t hold together after the Battle of Spottsylvania, the encounter at the " Bloody Amgle" which was May 12th 1864.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY " G " 31st REGIMENT OF VIRGINIA C . S . A .

VOLANTEERS , (Made up mostly of Soldiers of Pocahontas County)

Compiled from the Muster and Pay Rolls from September 1st 1861, to Feb 26th 1864 on file in the West Virginia department of Archives and History.

Organized at Greenbank , and Mustered into service at Huttonsville, May 1861. Enlistments at Greenbank, Laurel Hill, and Top Allegheny.

James Crawford Arbogast , Captain May 29th 1861.

James Crawford Arbogast was promoted to Major Vice. when J.H.Chenoweth was killed at Port Republic June 9th 1862.

George W. Siple, 1st Lieut May 29th 1861.

James Franklin Gum, 2nd Lieut May 29th 1861.

Sidney Ruckma, 1st Lieut, May 29th 1861. Promoted from 2nd Sergent, Command Co- 62.

C.B.Ruckman 2nd Lieut May 29th 1861, resigned Nov 14th 1862.

Elisha Wilfong, 2nd Lieut May 29th 1861, Commanded Company after Nov 1862- was wounded at Gettysburg on Julry 3rd 1863.

John R. Warwick, 2nd Lieut, May 29th 1861, Promoted from 1st Sergeant, wounded at Port Republic June 8th 1862. Prisoner June 19th 1864.

Non- Commissioned Officers.

William H. Hull. 1st Sergeht May 29th 1861. Wounded 12th of May 1864 (at the "Bloody Angle " at Spottsylvania .

George W. Arbogast 2nd Sgt, May 29th 1861, Wounded Port Republic June 9th 1862 at Port Repubic, Killed Spottsylvania May 12th 1864 (in the BLoody Angle)

John W. Nottingham 2nd Sergeant May 29th 1861. Killed at Spottsylvania May 12 1864

Robert Wolfenbarger, 3rd Sergent March 17th 1862. Wounded , and Prisoner Fort Steadman- March 25th 1865.

William B. Kerr, 3rd Sergt, March 17th 1862, Died at Staunton Nov 8th 1862.

Valentine Gillispie 4th Sergt May 29th 1861, absent after Nov 1862.

William Hughs 4th Sergt March 17th 1862.

John J. Hicks. 5th Sergt, May 29th 1862. Killed Port Republic June 9th 1862.

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Jonas Wilfong 3rd Corp March 17th 1861.

George B. Arbough, 4th Corp ,March 17th 1862.

Samuel G. Lindsey May 29th 1862. (4th Corp ,)

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Burner Allen C. June 22nd 1861.

Beverage George W. May 26th 1861. Wounded at the Top Allegheny mountain Dec 13th 1861

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Carpenter Crawford , March 17th 1862.

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Kelly ,Cyrus N. March 17th 1862.

Lindsey, Robert D. May 29th 1862 wounded at the Battle of Port Republic.

Lockridge Robert C. March 17th 1862.

Logan James A. May29th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

Long John, May 29th 1862. died of wounds Spottsylvania , May 12th 1864.

Long Henry March 17th 1862

Lafayette. March 17th 1862. died of wounds at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

McLaughlin James N. May 29th 1862.

McLaughlin Hugh, May 29th 1862. Wounded at Dunmore July 25th 1862; taken Prisoner at South Fork Pendleton County , exchanged at Vixburg.

McLaughlin Robert May 29th 1862. made prisoner at Point Lookout April 5th 1865.

Mclaughlin Jacob, May 29th 1862 Killed Cedar Creek October 19th 1864.

Moore Charles L. March 17th 1862 , Wounded Wilderness May 6th 1864.

Moore James C. March 17th 1862 Died of wounds at Gains Mill July 20th 1862.

Moore Mathias L. March 17th 1862. Wounded Wilderness Battle May 5th 1864.

Nettingham John ,May 29th 1862. Killed Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

Nottingham Washington March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

Phillips George W. March 17th 1862; Wounded at Cedar Run Aug 9th 1862. returned to Company Feb 1864 , transferred to Company "F" 19th Virginia Cavalery .

Pugh Ira Ellis. March 17th 1862 , Discharged on account of his Age.

Ruckman Samuel June 22nd 1861. died October 24th 1861

Ratliff John May 29th 1862 Died of disease 1862.

Ratliff Daniel, June 25th 1862.

Sharp Daniel June 25th 1862.

Shafer Andrew, May 29th 1862. Wounded at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

Sheals James,May 29th 1862. Killed at the Wilderness Battle May 6th 1864.

Spencer J Jack,March17th 1862. taken Prisoner at Strasburg ,June 2nd 1862.

Spencer James M. Prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness.

Simmons Jacob , June 22nd 1862.

Sutton George B.

Sutton John G. March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

Sutton Samuel J. May 29th 1862.

Slaten William W. May 29th 1861 , Wounded October 3rd 1861 at Bartow.

Slaten Andrew J. Killed trying to pass Confederate Pickets at Top Allegheny Mountain.1861

Sheets Andrew May 29th 1861.

Sheets Isaac , Died from wounds received on Top Allegheny Mountain.Dec 13th 1861

Lafayette. March 17th 1862. died of wounds at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

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Shaver Andrew J. Wounded Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

Towsend William T. March 17th 1862.

Townsend Taylor. March 17th 1862.

Thomas John B. March 17th 1862. wounded Cedar Run, missing after Sept 1862.

Taylor Andrew J. March 17th 1862. taken prisoner parolled.

Taylor Jacob K. March 17th 1862.

Tracy George March 17th 1862. Discharged on accont of his age.

Tracy James A. Sept 11th 1862. transferred from Co "F" 19th Va Cavalry Feb 24th 1864.

Tracy William March 17th 1862. Killed near Fairfax C, H, Sept 1st 1862.

Tacy James May 29th 1861. Died October 8th 1861.

Wolf, Phillip; May 29th 1861. Captured October 3rd 1861 at Battle Greenbrier (Barbow)

Warless James May 29th 1861. Wounded at the Wilderness Battle May 5th 1864.

Warwick Peter H. May 29th 1862. Wounded at Port Republic June 9th 1862.

Wilfong Daniel March 17th 1862, Discharged on account of his age.

Wilfong Elias March 17th 1862. Wounded at Manassas.

Wilfong William G.

Wilfong John M. March 17th 1861 Wounded at Sharpsburg 1862.

Wilfong Henry.

Wilfong George M. March 17th 1861

Wilfong John Wounded at Port Republic June 9th 1862

Wooddell Warwick, March 17th 1861. Killed at Port Republic June 9th 1862

Wooddell Andrew J.

Wooddell Aaron, March 17th 1861 Died near Valley Mills May 1862.

Yeager Henry A. March 17th 1861. taken prisoner June 9th 1862, parolled at Cross Keys, Wounded at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864 Prisoner March 25th 1865 Fort Steadman

Yeager William. April 2nd 1862 Det, Ser Trans July 5th 1862 Killed at Hatchers Run Feb 6th 1865.

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RECORD OF EVENTS.

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No date -- Lieut Ruckman Commanding - aggregate 63 men one Segt, 2 Corp, and 11 privates deserted . (Only missing at time of report)

Nov 2nd 1862-- Camp near Berryville , Lieut Elisha Wilfong commanding Company aggregate 54 men; 14 sick 25 on duty 7 on extra duty.

December 31st 1862 Camp near Front Royal 47 names on Roll E . Wilfong Commanding.

February 1863 Camp near Port Royal , Elisha Wilfong Lieut Commanding aggregate 52 men , 26 fit for duty six on detached service.

May 30th 1863, Camp Buffalo Gap Lieut E. Wilfong commanding aggregate 52 men 8sick , 2 absent , 2 on extra duty, 28 present fit for duty.

October 31st 1863, Camp 4th Va Brigade . John R. Warwick 2nd Lieut -commanding 38 aggregate 27 present for duty,.

Feb 29th 1864 Camp near Summerville Ford, Elish Wilfong 2nd Lieut commanding Aggregate 40 men 28 present for duty..

(It appears by the foregoing list of soldiers that there was a reorgianization of the Company in the the begimning of the second year, it is a fact that some of the men enlisted in the first year of the war was enlisted in the same Company at a given date in the second year .

It must be understood that there was a great number od Confoderate Soldiers who made their homes iafter the Civil War in Pocahontas County who were enlisted in Companies out side of Pocahontas County, and by this fact is not enlisted in the Pocahontas County Cpmpanies.

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COMPANY " A " 62nd VIRGINIA REGIMENT Pocahontas County .

HENRY SMITH Captain (wounded at New Market)

J . M. SIPLE 1st Lieut.

G. W. SAULSBERRY 2nd Lieut .

W.B. HUDSON 3rd Lieut.

Argabrite , John.

Barnett , James,

Barnett, Thomas,

Beverage Levi, (wounded at Cold harbor)

Beverage Joseph,

Beverage Jacob,

Cassell George, (killed at Port Republic)

Crouch, Silvester,

Dean, William,

Fuller , Cronin,

Figgins George,

Ford William,

Ford Winford,

Foley John,

Friel William,

Friel John,

Galford, Dallas, (wounded at New Market)

Geiger Godfrey,

Geiger, John A.

Hedrick , Harvey,

Hiner , Harden,

Hiner James,

Howell, Leonard,

Jackson, Jackson (killed at Beverly)

Koontz, ,Peter,

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Ford William,

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Foley John,

Friel William,

Friel John,

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Geiger Godfrey,

Geiger, John A.

Hedrick , Harvey,

Hiner , Harden,

Hiner James,

Howell, Leonard,

Jackson, Jackson (killed at Beverly)

Koontz,,Peter,

Kittle March ,

Kittle , George.

Kittle , Squire,

Killingsworth, John W.

McCloud, Lash,

McLaughlin, George,

McLaughlin, Jacob, (Killed at Cedar Creek)

Robert McLaughlin.

Merritt, John, (Wounded at New Market)

Messerly, Granville,

Puffinbarger, Jonas,

Phillips, Cloud,

Phillips, Randolph,

Phillips, George,

Rucker, William,

Rucker Ballard,

Sutton, George,

Swink, Jack,

Switzer William,

Sharp John, (Killed at Beverly)

Sharp, Morris (Wounded at Cedar Creek)

Sharp Peter, (wounded at New Mrket)

Shinnaberry, Isaac.

Syms, Josiah

Shuey, John,

Taylor, Jacob,

Taylor, Joseph,

Sheddell Adam,

Walton , John.

White, Baxter,

White, Azariah,

Wise , William, (Wounded at New Market)

Kittle March ,

Kittle , George.

Kittle , Squire,

Killingsworth, John W.

McCloud, Lash,

McLaughlin, George,

McLaughlin, Jacob, (Killed at Cedar Creek)

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Shinnaberry, Isaac.

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Taylor, Joseph,

Swaddell Adam,

Walton ,John.

White,Baxter,

White, Azariah,

Wise , William, (Wounded at New Market)

Company(I) 25th was engaged in the following battles: Phillippi, McDowell, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Seven days fight around Richmond, Slaughter Mountain, Fredricksburg, Second Winchester, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness. In the latter the 25th Regiment was captured, Seventeen men Company(I) were captured. they were first taken to point lookout, Md., thence Elmira, N. Y. Eleven of the seventeen lived through the war, the others died prisoners.

(This above note is taken from Historical sketches of Pocahontas County History By the Rev Wm T. Price.)

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COMPANY "I" 25th Reg- Virginia Infantry C.S.A.

D.A.Stopher , Captain.

J.H.McLaughlin Ist Lieutenant.

Angus, Timoleon
Alderman, Andy, C.
Akers, James H.
Arbogast , Daniel,
Boon, B.B.
Burr, George.
Burr, Fredrick,
Burr, William,
Bradley, James,
Corbett, Mustoe, H.
Cleek, Peter L.
Cash, George H.
Carpenter, William H.
Cole, Willaim,
Johnson, Joe,
Lyons, Enos, Moore Levi,
Moore Levi ,
Mc Laughlin, H. P.
Maher, Patrick
Moore, Michael,
Mitche, Sylvester,
Mathew, J.W.
Moriarty, Pat,
Piles, John,
Piles, William L.
Pence, J.W.
Robey, Walter H.

Swadley, James,
Egan Charles,
Ervine William H.
Friel, M. A.
Grandfield, John.
Griffin, M.P.
Grimes Peter,
Gammon, William,
Gammon, C. S.
Hannah, Robert,
Hannah, Joseph
Helmick, George A,
Henson, William H.
Hogsette, William, R.
Herold, C.B.
Herold, B.B.
Hairs J.B.
Hamilton, A.G.
Jordan, Joseph J.
Slaven, W.W.
Seebert, Lanty S.
Sivey, Cain,H.
Shannon, James
Shannon, Michael
Smith, Louis
Simmons, C.A.
Shrader, B.F.

Varner, David A.
Weaver, C.W.
Weaver R L
Weaver, Eugene
Ware, WilliamT.
Ware, George,
Ware Benjamin
Willihan, Michael
Willihan, Pat
Waugh, Levi.

ANY- F - 19th VIRGINIA CAVALRY. C.S.A POCAHONTAS COUNTY WEST Va.

WmL. JACKSON , COLONEL,

W m P. THOMPSON Lieut - COLONEL,

Wm L. Mc Neel, CAPTHAIN.

J. Woods Price 2ND Lieut

JOHN J. BEARD, #3rd LIEUT-

Geo W. SIPLE. 1st Lieut.

Arbogast, Paul,

Armentrout, Chas,

Bruffey, William, (Adjutant ---)

Beard, Chas W. wounded near Winchester)

Barnett, Stephen,

Bennett, Granville,

Bennett, Levi.

Burner Chas C.

Brown Robert B. (from Wahington)

Cackley, Wm H.

Carpenter Hugh,

Callison, Thomas H.

Cochran, Geo B.

Cochran, Samuel.

Cochran Thomas,

Coulter, Geo,

Collins Wm H.

Clark Samuel T.

Clark, James.

Dorman Hiram,

Ervin, Wm H.

Edmiston, Richard M.

...ington Abraham,

Galford, Harrison,

Galford, James,

Gay Joe C,

Gillispie, Wm

Gum John E.

Gammon, Cyrus H.

Hartman, Wm,

Hartman Peter,

Hamilton, Chas, (from Bath Co,)

Hannah, Robert,

Hevener, Uriah,

Hevener Samuel,

Hull, Joseph,

Jackson, Geo W.

Jackson, John S.

Kinnison, Wm E.

Kinnison, Nat. C. B.

Kerr, David,

Kerr, Jas D.

Kerr, Jacob,

Kerr, Andrew,

Kyle, Sinclare,

Kellison, Jos A.

Kellison Chas.

Kellison, Samuel C.

Kincaide, Anthony,

Lockridge, Jas T.

Ligon, Dr, John.

Lewis, C.M.

Lowery Robert,

Mc Neel Geo S.

McNeel Andrew G.

McNeelMathew John,

Mc Neel John A,

McDevitt John,

McCoy G, Wash-

McCoy Noah D.

Mc Laughlin Geo

McLaughlin Jas,

McCarty Dee,

Morrison Jas,

Murphy, Thos,

Overholt, Wm H.

Phillips, Geo.

Pollard Geo R.

Price, Calvin J.

Price James H.

Poage, Wm H.

Payne Wm H.

Puffenbarger, Jas-

Pullin, Adam C.

Pugh, Wilson,

Pugh. Curtis,

Ruckman, Sidney,

Ruckman Chas,

Rider, Hezekiah,

Rousy, Dr ---

Ramsey, ________

Ruckman, Jas W.

Stulting, Nicholas,

Sutton, Samuel J.

Sutton Geo M.

Slaven Lanty,

Slaven Randolph,

Sharp Henry,

Shisler, Jas.

Sheets , William,

Shiflett, Samuel,

Sharp, Andfew,

Taylor, Wm-

Umphreys, Madison,

Vanreenan, John.

Wooddell Jacob,

Wilfong John,

Wilfong ,David ,

Walton Frank W.

Wilmoth Wm L.

Wilkinson, Alfred,

ROSTER OF COMPANY " I " 19th Cavalry C.S.A.

Captain J.W. Marshall (Randolph Co)

1st Lieut J.W. Wamsley "

2nd Lieut, George Gay "

3 rd Lieut Jacob Simmons

Orderly Sergents Levi Gay.

" " Jacob Ward, (Randolph)

" " Wm A, Moore

ard Andrew
ard Renick
ard Lee
ard Geo,
ard Elihugh
ley Samuel,
sley Adam,
ley George,
~~ley Marcellus,~~
~~Gwin Clayton~~
ods, Henry
Gibson William, Moore S
Wilmoth Wm L.
rd Thomas
----
entrout Geo
ford Clayborn
bogast Vanburan,
Clerman, Walter,
ster, John R.
ster Rollen J.
ker John,
oper William.
rrence Adam, Currence
rrence John.
dy, Wm,
l Wm,

Dilley Thomas, Logan James
Farley Andy, McCutchan John,
Farley Wm, McCalpin Wm,
Fox Jasper McClintic W H.
Gay Joseph, McLaughlin Harper,
Gum McBride, McLaughlin Geo,
Gum Ervin McLaughlin Andrew, (Lieut)
Galford Brown McLaughlin John C.
Gwin Clayton, Moore Mack,
Gibson William, Moore Samuel,
Harper F . W. Perry William,
Harper P .W . Painter Wm,
Harpey Peter
Hamilton , George Poage Wash,
Hamilton J. D. (from Bath)
Hevener William, Propst Adam,
Hall, A J. Sheets Henry ,
Knapp Thomas, Simmons Adam,
Kramer Henry, Simmons Jones,
Kinnison W . M. Simmons Jessie,
Ligon Dr John, Tacy John ,
Lightner Anthony, Thomas John,
Lockridge James T, Varner John,

Ratiliff William,
Ratliff Jas M.
Morrison James, k Droop
Manly John

When the Levels Cavalry under Captain Andrew G. McNeel, 1861 were disbanded many of its members joined the Bath Cavalry under Captain Archie Richards, April 25th 1862 this company was formed into two companies "F" and "G" and was known as the Bath Squadron, attached to the Virginia ~~XIth~~ 11th Cavalry.

Dr A.G.Mc Chesney was Captain of Company F. and A. C. L. Gatewood 1st Sergeant and Edwin S. Beard 2nd Sergeant

Foxhall A. Daingerfield was Captain of Company " G " (of the Bath Squadron)

Warwick
John Andrew Warick 2nd Lieutenant by brevet

Arbough, John,	Colter , william	McCarty, John,	Smith, Isaac B.
Arbough James,	Edminston, Andrew	McNeel A,G.	Sharp, Henry.
Auldridge, John,	Edminstom Mathew,	Mc Neel Ellis,	Thomas, French,
Auldridge T, M.	Edminston, Richard,	McNeel J.W.	Varner, John ,
Auldridge W. H.	Friel , James	McNeel, Clayborn,	Warwick Jas, W.
Beard Edgar S.	Gay, Levi,	McKeever, Abram,	Woodell ,T .C.
Beard, J, W, M.	Gay Samuel L.	McKeever, Reuben,	Warless, Stephen,
Beard W,M.	Gay, Hamilton	McLaughlin Harper,	Young, Geo,
Beard, John G.	Higgins William,	McLaughlin Geo H.	
Burnside , Jas,	Hill, Geo,	Moore, Brison.	
Blair, Claiburn,	Hill Isaac.	Moffit, G.H.	
Blair, John,	Hill, William,	Moorp, Jaco S.	
Collisson, James,	Irvin, J.W.	Price, Andrew G.	
Courtney, Thomas,	Kinnisson, John L.	Price, Rev, W. T. (Chap)	
Cochran, Clark ,	Kinnisson, Davis,	Poage, Moffit,	
Curry, James,	Kinnisson, Wm E.	Rodger, Chesley K.	
Casebolt , Geo,	Kinnisson, David,	Ruckman, James A.	
Clendennin John,	Kinnisson, Hezekiah ,	Rankins, Geo W.	
Cochran , Geo,	Kellisson, Wash-	Ruckman, David,	
Cochran, F. S.	McLewee, D. B.	Scales, Michael.	
Colter Allen.	McLesee B. D.	Simmons, Joseph,	

(Union Soldiers)

Pocahontas County , taken as a majority supported the Southern Confederacy. There was no Union Coppanies organized in the County; There were but very few Union Soldiers in the Greenbank District , and only about 40 Union Soldiers in the entire County, But from Pocahontas County there were about 20 soldiers wo enlisted in the Company " I " of the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry . U.S. A. All the names that are available are as follows.

Buzzard Perry.

Barlow, Wesley.

Duncan. J.H.

Grimes, Peter H.

Grimes Frank.

Grimes Zane .B.

Gay, Alfred D.

Grimes Clark.

Hannah, J .B.

Kelly John.

Kelly, C. N.

Kelly Calvin,

Kelly W. A.

McCarty George.

Sims W .H.

Sims D K.

Sharp C W O,

Sharp Abraham,

Tylet John W,

Waugh Beverly.

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.

Chapter 4

August 16, 1940

LYNCHINGS in POCAHONTAS COUNTY

There have been no lynchings in the county for two generations and the three that we have record of took place during the Civil War. The following is taken from the Pocahontas Times for January 28, 1932, and was written by Calvin Price.

In January 1862, a colored man belonging to John W. Warwick was taken by a mob, from the jail in Huntersville, and hanged on a tree.

Rev. Henry Arbogast and Eli Buzzard were taken from their homes and shot near the roadside. Their bodys were found next day. (I have sent something in on this before)

Timothy Alderman of ~~Beaver~~ Douthards Creek was taken from his home and shot to death in the woods near the bridge at Minnehaha Springs. His body was not found for three weeks. Whether all were killed the sa same night, I do not know. I do know that Timothy Alderman was murdered on the night of January 22, 1862. The reason of the inflamed feeling against these men was the fact that they were Union Sympathizers and had been accused of giving information to the Federal Forces. Large bodies of Confederate soldiers were camped in various parts of the county that winter.

Timothy Alderman was one of several who had warning that they were in danger. He was preparing to hide himself in the mountains and was waiting for his clothes to dry when the lynchers came for him.

He was 56 years 11 months and 28 days old the day he was murdered, Jan. 22. He was found February 9. He left a widow and eight small children, the youngest a daughter of two years, who sickened and died with dyptheria about the day her father was found. They were buried in the same grave.

Two of his grandaughters, Mrs. C. H. Kellison and Mrs. Lanty Underwood sent me a poem written some years after by Mary Ann Alderman and here it is.

Attend dear friends, while we relate
A sad and solemn story;
How treacherous fiends and bloody men
With hearts and hands all gory,

Three years ago, now past and gone
Here in this neighborhood;
Murdered a Christian Union man
And called it all for good.

He was a pious, harmless man
All wicked men did shun;
He told them that secession
Was anything but fun.

But oh, my heart, it bleeds to think
What sorrow did divide;
The murderers came at close of day
And took this man aside.

They took him from his happy home,

And those he loved so dear,
No more to see their smiling faces
Nor their sweet voices hear.

They took him just three miles from home,
Along the darksome way;
And there the murderers murdered him,
Down in a field he lay.

For three long weeks in hopeless woe,
Friends searched for him in vain;
When lo, one stormy winters eve
They him beheld again.

Yes, there the loving father lay
The murdered man was found;
His face was buried in the snow,
And frozen to the ground.

But soon he was taken home,
And there was laid to rest;
No more to be with those he loved,
But he was with the blessed.

The widow and the orphans left,
To mourn their wretched lot;
Comforted like Rachel,, they refused
Because their friend is not.

But God has said that He will be
A husband and a friend,
A father to the orphan child
And aid and comfort lend.

Then weep no more, ye mourning friends,
But ask to be forgiven;
Then you may meet the one you love
In that bright home in Heaven.

The rosebud now is bursting forth,
Around that peasful spot;
Where slumbers his moulded frame,
But he is not forgot.

Perhaps the learner of this song
His name would like to see;
Timothy Alderman it was
While he on earth did be.

Mrs. John Lee another grandaughter gave me this clipping when I was at her home getting material on their church. She says that A man claimed to have had a dream and said that he saw Alderman's body at a certain spot. They went to this place and did find the body, but they always thought this man knew something more than just having a dream.

(I am sending this because I thought it might help to show the feelings brought on by the war.)

Civil War

Shortly after the Civil War a political orator waved the bloody flag at Edray and urged the people to vote the way they had shot. Rev. John Waugh replied to him something like this: "The war is over. It is our duty to promote peace. I had a son in the Confederate army and I had a son in the Union army. If the hostilities continue, the factions will be holding their basket dinners in different hollows." This was the last effort on the part of any speaker to make a bloody flag speech in this county. From 1926 W. Va. Blue Book

* (red) The Civil War marked the division line in this county between the old and the new. The thinking men in the county were especially interested in the 1870 in introducing appliances that the soldiers had observed on their campaigns. This was the line of demarkation between the sickle and the grain cradle, the flintlock rifle and the repeating rifle, the introduction of the steam engine and the portable sawmill to take the place of the water turned mill, kerosene lamps for candle light. M. A. Friel of near Clover Lick owned the first kerosene lamp ever in the county in 1865.

But more than anything else that spurred the business men of Pocahontas County was the success of James E. A. Gibbs, of Marlinton, who after the Civil War found he was rich because of the success of a chain stitch sewing machine he had invented just before the war.

The older citizens of today have seen the adoption of such things as the steam engine, sewing machine (1872), turbine wheel, telephone (1898), printing ships (1882) band mills, and many more. On the other hand, during this period, we lost a great many skilled workmen such as candlemakers, farriers, shoemakers, weavers, spinners, taylors, harnessmakers, saddlers, stonemasons and the like. This was especially true after the covered wagons began to make regular trips to bring in freight form Millboro, Staunton, Huttonsville, and Ronceverte and with the coming of the railroads in 1901 they became fewer and fewer.

The industrial developments were gradual. This county developed along with the internal developments of Virginia through the building of turnpikes in the 1830-50.

At this time our natural resources were practically untouched. Agriculture and grazing of live stock were the chief industires.

*(green) Agriculture was the chief pursuit of the early settlers of Pocahontas county. Because travel was difficult and transportation facilities were meager, the settlers were compelled to be practically self sustaining. Gardening, together with the growing of small patches of buckwheat, corn, beans, and potatoes, largely constituted the early farming enterprises. Later cattle, sheep, and hogs were introduced principally for mildm wool and meat to supplement the supply of wild game and fish that was an important source of food and clothing. Trapping furnished furs and skins that could be traded for the few supplies not produced at home. The bottom lands were generally devoted to grian and hay, and the adjacent slopes were cleared and used for pasture. The land has always been farmed, for the most part, in small tracts by the owners. Few slaves were owned and the freeing of them did not affect agriculture.

Between 1880 and 1890 the production of all grains and crops increased materially. The total acreage in all grains has remained fairly constant since 1890, but acreage in certain crops have fluctuated considerably. Corn has been in the lead at all times followed by either wheat or oays. Hay increased from 10,817 acres in 1879 to 15,138 acres in 1889 and has increased very little since, but the acre yield has been more than doubled. Since 1900 the total number of hogs and cattle has dropped off slightly, but the number of sheep raised and the production of wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs have increased considerably. The acreage occupied by potatoes and garden crops most of which are grown for home use, fluctuates from year to year.

Between 1880 and 1910 the number of farms steadily increased from 682 to 1,198, the latter figure being only 3 below that given by the 1930 census report. As the size of the farms has decreased slightly in the last 50 years, the total amount of land in farms has remained fairly constant.

Poor transportation facilities, long distance from markets, and the need of cash income forced the farmers of this section in early days to turn to the production of beef. Even now with railroad shipping available, it remains the largest source of income. Formerly all cattle, when ready for market, were driven overland. To outside markets, principally Pittsburg, Baltimore and Clarksburg. Many were sold as feeders

the Shanandoah and Patomac Valleys to the east and were later marketed from there.

ctically all the cattle were sold grass fattened.

Farming methods and management were governed largely by the steepness of the land and the size of the farm. Soon after transportation facilities became available the arger land owners brought in mowing machines, reapers, buggy rakes and wagons, but on the smaller patch farms and on steep or stony lands, much of the work was still done by hand, and continues so even today.

* (red) From---Pocahontas Times --- 1929
by --- Andrew Price

* (green) From---Report on Poca. County
by --- Dr. B. H. Williams of the U. S. Depart. of Agri.